

ROGERS SAYS:

By J. A. ROGERS

America's Color-Line
Is a Huge Fraud, and
Here Is Some Proof

WITH a few hundred thousand dollars at my disposal I could not only solve this American race problem, but I would add immensely to the gaiety of nations. I would have the Negroes and those whites who pay other than lip service to democracy laughing aloud while I'd have numbers of the troublemakers running for cover like roaches when bug-powder is squirted on them.

My plan? It is simplicity itself. I would employ a few hundred pedigree tracers and send them into the South, particularly Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida to dig up ancestries. Whites and blacks have been mixing in these states for centuries. The Negro came to Virginia, if you please, in 1526, not 1619, and in Florida in 1512.



Mr. Rogers

The number of white Americans, especially in these four States, who have Negro ancestors, more or less distant, must be enormous. Talk with almost any Negro and he will tell you of persons who are "passing" for white. In my own family I count 18. Nine of my very close relatives were registered at birth as "white," and to the best of my knowledge they know no different. They don't look "colored." But this is, at no time, any proof that there isn't an Ethiopian gentleman somewhere in one's woodpile.

HOLLYWOOD STAR ON "PASSING" LIST

I have also met, in my time, more than a hundred who were "passing." One of the whitest white women I have ever met was a colored girl of Canadian parentage. If I hadn't seen her mother I would never have believed it. My experiences regarding white people of Negro ancestry can be duplicated or bettered by any number of others.

HERE and there in the public eye are prominent "whites" who are colored and know it, too. Two correspondents have written me to say that one of the Hollywood glamor girls is colored and they know her family. Also I met the young Negro writer, Marion Hill, on the street a few days ago and he told me that while in the South he called at the home of this movie star, and that her relatives showed him early pictures of her and were moreover eager to have her "exposed" as they said she had given them the go-by since she went up in the world.

MORE PROOF ON RACE MIXING

Another of America's most famous beauties of the last generation is colored, too. One of her school mates showed me her pic-

ture taken with the rest of herulous. Negroes, until a few years ago, had long outnumbered the whites in the State, and both "races" used to marry. At one constitutional convention in the 1860's when the race question came up, Tillman, brother of the great Negrophobe, openly declared that there wasn't a real white man in the convention but that all were mixed. Tillman, I take it, at least knew his own ancestry and that of his brother.

TEXAS AND VIRGINIA HAVE PROBLEMS

Some years ago in New Orleans, the daughter of a prominent family of the city was killed in an accident. By accident, too, one of the dailies said she was colored. The family brought suit. The newspaper dug up the family's ancestry to discover that she was really colored, and the family was cast into the outer darkness. In one other case, the sheriff consulted the records to find that not only the allegation was true but that he, himself, was colored. Soon afterward, the courthouse burned down with all the records. Throw a stone into almost any Louisiana family and you'll hit a white Negro according to that State's definition of a Negro.

AS for Texas, you'll find plenty of the same. When Governor Ferguson of that State was being impeached, he called his opponent, Senator Johnson, a "n—r" openly in court and Johnson promptly folded up.

As for Virginia, that is a joke. In 1926, I happened to be in Richmond when the Anglo-Saxon society was trying to create a 101 per cent pure white race. But the bill was dropped like a hot potato when an opponent dug up facts to show that if it were passed some of the most prominent families would be hit, including those of two presidents of the United States. The then governor of the State was also found to have an Indian ancestor and the Indian and the Negro in Virginia are so mixed that when you say Indian you also say Negro, at least, that is what Plecker, head of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, says.

COLOR-LINE A FRAUD

South Carolina, which is now paring heel and toe to keep Negroes from voting, is equally ridic-

THERE has been so much mixture of white and black that there are those Europeans who regard Americans as a mixed race. The Nazis contend that Winston Churchill is a mulatto because his up—who were really colored—and whose children "had no knowledge of their Negro descent."

The American color-line is a fraud—the most colossal fraud in history. Like other frauds it should be hit where it will hurt most and that, I maintain, is digging up the ancestry of the troublemakers.

Girl Is Born To Social Leader, Negro Husband

Boston, Sept. 5 (U.P.)—A daughter has been born to Julian D. Steele, Boston Negro social worker, and his socially prominent white wife, the former Mary "Polly" Dawes, it was disclosed tonight.

The baby, said to be of white complexion, weighed six pounds 14 ounces when born here Aug. 7 at the exclusive Richardson House.

The 36-year-old Harvard-educated Negro resigned as director of the Robert Gould Shaw Settlement House here and Mrs. Steele, 37, resigned as a teacher at Providence, R. I., shortly after their marriage in 1939. He is now a director of the Armstrong Hemmaway Foundation, which provides women with instruction in child care and the household arts.

Japan's Social Outcasts

Are a Bitter and Frustrated Group of People

JAPANESE NEGROES

By HORACE R. CAYTON

THERE are Japanese Negroes. I hadn't known about it before, but in the May issue of Coronet magazine, Albert A. Brandt, in an article entitled, "The Ghettos of Japan," tells us of these Nipponese social outcasts. They are known as Eta, and according to Brandt, the Japanese characterize them as the "inferior people," the "despised ones," and "those who are defiled."

It seems that the Eta have lived with it for years, and to have early in the article when the author reached the high rank of general thor states, "This is the same old story. The Japanese reject ing that a victorious Nippon would tolerate no discrimination of color. This moral is simple. The Japanese has an outcast class and everything to them that is a stain on the honor of the nation would do to a plantation field hand. That is, ex- plained, Brandt states, are never cept lynch him—I didn't see any- thing in the article about burning monuments are not built for them. In civil life discrimination is year-old boys for throwing rocks as complete for the Eta as one at a young white girl. That's the world. In schools the Eta I draw. children who have been allowed to attend with the Japanese "must stand up in the class and warn the others of their ancestry. They are seated on separate benches, and their school books are marked as dirty." They are discouraged from entering the university. As two wars to win, but it's really a group they do only the lowest type of work. As businessmen just one, because, although one is a frustrated group, and the author they are patronized only by their against a foreign element and one itary machine cracks, they will- body-fessions or teaching in the pro- No, Mr. Brandt, your propaganda backfires. None of us is for Japa- nese fascism—we're against fas- cism wherever it raises its head. We've got a slogan which includes both countries. BOY, dust off that question. As "Double V."

Mr. Cayton



and animals because they are not human beings but bare feet. Rather naturally, the Eta do not care for this. They are a bitter, frustrated group, and the author they are patronized only by their against a foreign element and one itary machine cracks, they will- body-fessions or teaching in the pro- No, Mr. Brandt, your propaganda backfires. None of us is for Japa- nese fascism—we're against fas- cism wherever it raises its head. We've got a slogan which includes both countries. BOY, dust off that question. As "Double V."

HONOLULU (AP)—According to I. Z. Chong, acting registrar general of the bureau of vital statistics 32 per cent of all marriages contracted during the past fiscal year in Hawaii were with persons of different racial backgrounds, with whites men taking the lead in marrying women of other races.

Almost one half of the Caucasian men married women of other races, the report shows, while only nine per cent of the Caucasian women married men of other races. According to Chong, Caucasian men married 371 part Hawaiians, 189 Japanese, 77 Chinese, 65 Hawaiians, 51 Puerto Ricans, 46 Filipinos and 39 Koreans. Caucasian girls, when marrying other than persons of their race, married 39 part Hawaiians, 28 Filipinos, 10 Japanese, 10 Puerto Ricans, nine Hawaiians, three Chinese and one Korean. Chong's report revealed. Japanese girls, when marrying outside their race, married 189 Caucasians.

Dr. Reuter Speaks On "Mulatto" At A. U.

Dr. Reuter, who is visiting Pro- Wednesday night. ing at Atlanta University gather- ing a Sociology seminar address- Sociology and author, distinguished American

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"Historically, the mulatto has enjoyed a more favored position in the American social system than has the full blood Negro," Dr. Reuter maintained. Dr. Reuter sought to account for this fact in three ways. In the first place, he said, all of the earlier American law codes defined the status of children in terms of the status of the American mother. Second, the mulatto children frequently were the sons and grandsons of the owners of their mothers, who therefore, were given chores around the house to do, rather than being sent to the fields to labor. Third, white people looked upon the mulatto as being superior, more intelligent, smarter, while the full blood Negroes regarded themselves as inferior and less intelligent.

MULATTO ON INCREASE

Seeking to establish the cause for the intermixture of races, Dr. Reuter stated that there appears to be no exception to the rule that where races come into contact, they mix and intermarry at a very rapid rate, and that the degree of this intermixture serves as a true index of the degree of the mobility of people. "At present," he said, "the mixed blood people are relatively large, especially where the European people have come into contact with indigenous people. As a consequence, there has been the growth of the mulatto, not simply in America, but in all countries where contacts are frequent and free. In 1850, there was reported to be one mulatto in ten; while 40 years later, the proportion had jumped to one out of every five."

BLACKS COMING TO POWER

While historically, the mulatto and the whites assumed a stand and the whites assumed a status of superiority, and the black Negroes assumed a status of inferiority, as educational and economic opportunities tend to be equalized one finds a rapid increase of leaders among the darker Negro.

Dr. Reuter contended that there were large numbers of intermarriages between the white and Indian population in early America and also between Indians and Negroes. In the early days, he noted, irregular relations between the races were less strenuously opposed than at the present. Conditions of the mulatto in the U. S. are not unique, Dr. Reuter observed, we have the same thing wherever contacts are free and frequent, in Jamaica, Cape Cod in South Africa and in other places.

Answering a query following the close of the main discourse, Dr. Reuter agreed that Amalgamation would eliminate or solve the race problem.

"If the South Wants The Union—Cincinnati White Supremacy, It Should Quit Chasing Negro Women!"

Columbia, S. C.—The Negro Citizens' Committee of South Carolina last Wednesday stuck pointedly at the resolution adopted by the State House of Representatives on Tuesday which called upon "damned agitators of the North" to "leave the South alone" with its racial problems.

In a letter to Representative John Long, who penned the resolution, the committee said: "Your resolution introduced and passed today on the race issue is astonishing to the Negroes of South Carolina, especially in times like these."

The racial supremacy issue, ballyhoed by the resolution was given a healthy boot in the letter to Long with the statement in no uncertain terms: "Negroes throughout South Carolina disclaim any idea of amalgamation of whites and Negroes, even though, during days not far removed from 1944, white men took advantage of Negro women for immoral purposes, hence the light-skinned Negroes living in South Carolina today, for if our Negro women had been left alone, all Negroes—for the most part—would have been black."

The letter was signed by E. A. Adams, president and James M. Hinton, secretary.—From The People's Voice.

Eviction of Mixed Couple Studied by White House

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The issuance of an OPA certificate for the eviction of a mixed couple from a "white" New York apartment house has been brought to the direct attention of the White House.

Jonathan Daniels, administrative assistant to the President and White House race relations advisor, called for a complete file on the case following receipt of the copy of a "blistering" letter from Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ALP, N.Y., to Chester Bowles

Hawaiian Report Reveals White Men Lead in "Melting Pot" Marriages

HONOLULU—(ANP)—According to Y. Z. Chong, acting registrar general of the bureau of vital statistics, 32 per cent of all marriages contracted during the past fiscal year in Hawaii were with persons of different racial backgrounds, with white men taking the lead in marrying women of other races.

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More Jap Brides
Hawaiians and part Hawaiians continue to lead the list of the groups marrying outside their own race. Hawaiian part Hawaiian, Korean and Puerto Rican women are more likely to marry men of other races than of their own race, the statistics show. Only four per cent of the Japanese men marry women of other races. The report disclosed that there were 1497 Japanese brides and only 1231 Japanese bridegrooms, within that fiscal period.

Twenty-one per cent of the Japanese girls married men from other races, Chong's figures showed, noting that there were more brides than bridegrooms from every race listed except Caucasians and Filipinos. There were 2,094 Caucasian bridegrooms, and only 1352 Caucasian brides, Chong revealed.

While about twice as many Korean women than men married during the past fiscal period, the report shows they married 33 Koreans, 39 Caucasians, 14 part Hawaiians, six Japanese, four Filipinos, and two Hawaiians.

Chong's report of 4,947 marriages performed in the territory covered the 1943-1944 fiscal period.

OPA administrator
The issuance of the certificate three weeks ago overruled a previous decision by the area and regional offices, which refused to sanction the eviction of Mr and Mrs. Larry Williams (he is white) and their 10-year-old son.

Representative Marcantonio has challenged the validity of the ruling declaring that the landlords only stated reason for seeking the eviction was the "undesirability" of having a mixed couple in the apartment house, at 58 West 106th Street. 6-10-44

The OPA permitted the eviction, officials said, accepting his argument that the purpose of the Rent Regulations is to prevent rise of rent, which was not, they said, involved in the case before the agency.

Pastor Sees Intermarriage Solution To Race Problem

By EUGENE C. ZACK

(Defender Staff Correspondent)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The solution of the discrimination against Negroes lies in intermarriage with whites, Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, pastor of St. Philip's church in Harlem, declared in a talk on "Race Relationships," here last week before the Lawrence club of St. Andrew's church, Longmeadow.

The racial problem will never disappear completely, he said, "because people are too wicked," but a workable solution will come about inevitably through intermarriage, he asserted.

Color, Reverend Bishop declared, is the chief barrier between the two races, and the one which, for most people, outweighs other barriers. He pointed out that the color white has long been associated with purity, with joy, with all types of superiority, and said it is this association which perpetuates the widespread feeling that the Negro is unattractive.

In speaking of the Negro's intellectual achievements, the lecturer reminded his audience that though the Negro has always shown himself, when given the opportunity, to be quite able to do excellent work in academic, scientific and other fields, he is seldom given such opportunity.

Psychology of Hate

From the psychological point of view, he said, the Negro is a person who feels deeply and warmly "Unfortunately," he went on, "he is, as a consequence of the treatment to which he is subjected, a person who has learned to hate the white race and to hate viciously."

Reverend Bishop pointed out that this hatred, though it is to be deplored, must also be understood. It is, he said, a kind of protective device employed probably because the Negro "has become conditioned to the lack of promise which life holds for him." His hopelessness, Reverend Bishop said, may also manifest itself in a tendency to show off, in a perpetual state of "having a chip on his shoulder," and, in many cases, in a lack of ambition.

Reverend Bishop, in conclusion, deplored the discrimination shown members of his race by the army. "It makes no sense whatever," he

declared, "for General Eisenhower to assert that no racial discrimination will be tolerated in liberated countries, while the average Negro officer in our own army is not permitted to advance to a rank higher than that of captain."

Pittsburgh Soldier Weds Italian Girl

By ART CARTER
AFRO War Correspondent with
U.S. Troops in Italy

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LUCCA, Italy—(By Cable)—Cpl. Allan W. Johnson, 24, of Pittsburgh, is the first of our soldiers fighting in Italy to marry an Italian girl.

Johnson married Miss Evelyn Domanico, 20, on September 23 in Lucca, a town that the rugged fighting men of the 92nd Division combat team liberated two weeks ago before the ceremony.

Both are Catholics and the ceremony was performed by the local priest, with the bride's brother, Charlie, and Pfc. Edward King of Youngstown, Ohio, present.

Future Undecided
Johnson, a battalion runner for a field artillery unit supporting the combat team, declared:

"I don't know what I am going to do about going back to the States when this is over. She was good enough for me to fight for, so I am sure she's good enough to be my wife."

Johnson added that his war duties do not give him any time to spend with his wife, as his job is a 24-hour one, but "we hope to live happy when Hitler is defeated."

He is a former electric locomotive operator for the Pittsburgh Coal Company and the son of Mrs. Margaret Johnson, of 24 Wooster Streets, Pittsburgh.

5-1944

Pittsburgh Soldier Weds Italian Girl

Baltimore, Md., 10-7-44
By ART CARTER

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Negro Babies Of White Mothers Give Big Headache To Britons

Chicago Defender Ill.

11-18-44

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON (Censored). —

Among the post-war social problems which will soon have to be tackled by the British and American military and civilian rehabilitation authorities in this country is the future of large numbers of colored children born of American Negro soldiers and English women.

As a result of a recent tour through Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Derby, Cardiff and Glasgow, I heard many reports from British social welfare workers and American Red Cross club directors concerning the numbers of such children faced with destitution. No complete survey has been made as yet, but all concerned with the problem are agreed that there are several hundred such children of mixed couples.

Apart from the inter-racial aspect of the problem, Britain is faced with an increase in illegitimacy since the war due to the loosening of family life on the one hand, and the large numbers of white American, Polish, French, Dutch, Norwegian, Canadian, and other troops stationed throughout the British Isles for over four years. 11-18-44

Recent reports of illegitimacy disclose that the figure for England and Wales is now one in every 14 born.

Most of the mothers of these illegitimate children by colored and white foreign soldiers are young girls hardly out of their teens, attracted by the ability of Americans to give them a "good time."

But apart from these single girls, there is the problem of married English women whose husbands are soldiers serving abroad.

The government is now taking steps to amend the Adoption Law so as to make it possible for these married women with illegitimate children to get such children adopted by relatives and friends before the husband returns and thereby avoid breaking up of their homes. 11-18-44

Under the existing Adoption Law in this country, a woman who has a child by another man other than her legal husband has to get the written consent of the husband to have someone adopt it, for the legal husband is legally the father of the illegitimate child according to British law, said an official of the National Adoption Society.

Steeles Have a Daughter

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

8-19-44



MARY (POLLY DAWES) STEELE

to whom a daughter was born at Richardson House, Boston, this week. Mrs. Steele is the former Polly Dawes of the Vice-President Dawes family of Massachusetts and Illinois. The interracial marriage here was in the headlines in 1938. Mr. Steele is the executive director of the Armstrong Hemingway Foundation. The baby weighed seven pounds and will be named Emily Dawes for her maternal grandmother.

"We have a few dozen cases as their own. In such cases brought to our society every tragedy is the result. But week, and in most cases the consent of the husband is obtained."

Establishing Home

Not all husbands forgive their wives for having such children.

This is especially so if the father of such illegitimate children are colored men for in such cases they are unable to claim the child

where the husband is prepared to forgive the wife, the condition is usually that the wife must get rid of the colored child before the husband returns home.

To help take care of such kids, a committee of leading colored colonial representatives has been organized in Liverpool under the leadership of Rev. Daniel Ekarts, a native of Nigeria and pastor of

the African Church Mission in that city. The committee has collected funds to establish a Booker T. Washington Home for the children of colored American soldiers.

A number of these children, deserted by their white mothers, have been rescued and placed in the home. I understand that accommodation will be provided for 50, but the problem is too big for private enterprise and needs the support of the British and American military and civilian authorities.

"babies," declared Mrs. Plummer, secretary of the Children Adoption Association. "As it is, the mothers are helpless. Sent out when the baby is 10 to 14 days old with no where to go, they literally wander the streets and are forced to hand over the child to the first bidder."

SEEK EARLY ADOPTION

Many expectant mothers of illegitimate babies write to the association asking to have their babies adopted before they are born, but nothing can be legally done for them until after the baby arrives.

British Officials Silent On Mixed Illegitimate Children

By GEORGE PADMORE, Courier London Correspondent

LONDON—In a recent dispatch I raised the question about which there has been a conspiracy of silence: "What is going to happen to the colored children born of English girls and colored soldiers after the war?" Many other people, especially British social welfare workers and colored staff members of the Red Cross clubs in Liverpool, Bristol,

Manchester, London and other soldiers are also trying to get rid of their colored kids before their husbands and sweethearts return get into trouble with soldiers and association. "The baby dealers" declared Mrs. Plummer, secretary of the Children Adoption Association. "As it is, the mothers are helpless. Sent out when the baby is 10 to 14 days old with no where to go, they literally wander the streets and are forced to hand over the child to the first bidder."

Many expectant mothers of illegitimate babies write to the association asking to have their babies adopted before they are born, but nothing can be legally done for them until after the baby arrives.

rives.

12-9-44
Others who have initiated adoption proceedings write to the association after a few weeks to say: "Somebody has seen the baby and is taking it." This "somebody" is usually a "baby farmer." The association does not know what becomes of the children handed over to these racketeers.

Mrs. Plummer explained that since the war a very high percentage of our babies are of a new type, the illegitimate children of women whose husbands are abroad.

WOULD RATHER DIE

Miss Blackburne, secretary of the National Adoption society, said: "We can help them only if they have confessed, been forgiven and get their husbands to consent to the adoption. Unhappily there are many who would rather die than confess. We do not know what becomes of their children." 12-9-44

These unfortunate married women have to surrender their children, especially if the child happens to be colored, to a "baby farmer" so as to get the child out of the way before the husband returns. In cases where the illegitimate child is by a white soldier, the husband is prepared to forgive the wife and adopt the child, as the family could move to another town and start life anew. This cannot be done if the child is colored.

The Miscegenation Bogy

Southerners are supposed to be the ones hysterically afraid of miscegenation or any sober discussion of it, but it was Boston which banned a serious novel by a Southern white woman on that sensational theme. And the same book, Lillian Smith's "Strange Fruit," is one of the six best fiction sellers in Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Dallas, Kansas City, Louisville, Nashville, New Orleans, Richmond and St. Louis—all in states where racial segregation is enforced by law. 5-30-44

Boston's objection, however, was not to the theme itself—but to a few coarse words. 4-1-44

The book, incidentally, makes it clear why racial intermarriage is a purely imaginary bogey. There's nothing in it for Negroes but misery, and Negroes know it. They aren't interested in it.

Miscegenation, common in slavery days without benefit of marriage when white men were masters, has become rare now. As Negroes better themselves and grow in pride and achievement, it is likely to become even rarer.—Des Moines Register.

Interracial Marriage Not Harmful

Apr 20 AM. - Baltimore, Md.

Biology Fails to Support Laws Against It

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second installment of an article, "Race Conflict Challenges the Schools," by Herbert M. Chaimas of Fort Hamilton High School, reprinted from High Points, a monthly magazine published by the New York City Board of Education for high school teachers. 4-1-44

Intermarriage is not biologically harmful. Whether or not harm will result from a mating depends on whether or not the parents are of good stocks and not on the races from which they are derived.

Miscegenation of healthy stocks appears to bring the advantages of "hybrid vigor," provided the offspring are not subjected to social and economic disabilities.

Physical advantages of intermixture that have been noted are increased height, longevity, and greater fecundity. Corresponding advantages have been noted with laboratory animals.

History tells us that intermixture has occurred since remote times, apparently without harm. The statutes of thirty States against intermarriage cannot be supported by biology.

No racial group has reached a higher evolutionary state than others. Apes are thin-lipped, dark, hairy, with prominent eyebrow ridges.

While Caucasians are usually thin-lipped and hairy with prominent eyebrow ridges, colored people are usually thick-lipped, less hairy and with less marked eyebrow ridges. 4-1-44

Early stone age men appear to have been narrow-headed, so that the vaunted Nordic superiority of narrow-headedness may be a relatively primitive condition, if that means anything.

Reason for Differences

No racial group is best adapted

ed physically to live everywhere in the world. For example, blondes would have greater difficulty surviving in equatorial Africa.

Differences among races are probably due to an accumulation of selective adaptations over long periods of time in different environments. It is much more likely that branching of races from a common ancestor occurred long ago with much intermixture later rather than uni-linear evolution.

No Superior Race

Superior intelligence and ability are not confined exclusively to whites. The question of how many races there are, or their modes of classification, is of little ultimate importance to our problem.

The fundamental questions are two: First, whether or not there are differences in native ability of races which might indicate differences in their status and destiny; second, whether being a member of one race automatically gives one superior ability and status, or being a member of another race condemns one to inferiority. 4-1-44

Differences in native intelligence or capacity among races have not been demonstrated. Anatomists cannot distinguish among brains of members of different races.

Though average size differences of brains among races do exist, expected differences in ability are not apparent.

Brain Sizes Vary

Some eminent Europeans had very small brains, while some of the same body weight, women's brains are smaller than men's. Yet, we do not regard women as of inferior intelligence. Kaffirs and Eskimos, despite

their simpler culture, have about the largest average modern brain size. 4-1-44

The cranium of Neanderthal man was in many instances larger than ours. Should we rate ourselves lower in intelligence than he?

Environment Important

Intelligence tests given to soldiers of World War I seemed to show a mental inferiority of colored Americans, Indians, and Mexicans. Since colored soldiers in many Northern States excelled Southern whites in these tests, investigators now acknowledge that these differences in I.Q. reflect differences in environment.

This conclusion is reinforced by the finding that colored children who emigrate from the South to the North show increase in I.Q. in proportion to the period in the North.

The argument that only the brightest and most enterprising go North is disproved by the finding that Southern records of I.Q.'s of emigres and non-emigres are statistically close.

Eskimo Girls Make Very Good Wives, Thank You

By HERBERT M. FRISBY

AFRO War Correspondent in the Far North

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NOME, Alaska (Censored) — Eskimo girls made fine wives. If in doubt ask Robinson Crusoe Kite, who married one.

Mr. Kite has lived here for fifteen years. His hometown is Cincinnati, Ohio. He is said to be one of the wealthiest men in this small gold-rush town. He owns one of the two horses found in this section. His truck, of regular vintage, has been equipped with automobile tires.

There is no sewage system here; outhouses are not permitted. He disposes of the toilet cans of the town. His rates vary according to the needs of the premises served, but are rather remunerative. He lives down on the beach with the Eskimos of the town. He is married to an Eskimo woman.

Wed Eskimo Woman

Upon his invitation, made at my suggestion, I visited Mr. and Mrs. Kite the other evening. Mrs. Kite was quiet entertaining. She is from a tribe of Eskimos living in the vicinity of Kotzebue, that is across the Arctic Circle.

She has three sisters, all scattered throughout Alaska. She is accustomed to very cold weather. She was supporting a heavy cold in the head due to bathing in the Bering Sea, recently, to get some relief from the heat (it's cold here). She wants to visit her

'Rapid Increase Of Leaders Among Dark Negroes' - Reuter

ATLANTA—(ANP)—There is a general tendency among Negroes to single out and maintain a "light-skinned aristocracy" in their social relations, according to Dr. Edward Byron Reuter, white, distinguished sociologist and author. Dr. Reuter, who is visiting sociology professor at Fisk university, Nashville, appeared in Atlanta during the annual sociology seminar at Atlanta university.

"Historically," said Dr. Reuter, "the mulatto has enjoyed a more favored position than has the full-blooded Negro."

ACCOUNTS FOR FACT

The speaker sought to account for this fact in three ways. In the first place, he said, all of the earlier American law codes defined the status of children in terms of the status of the American mother. Second, the mulatto children frequently were the sons and grandsons of the owners of their mothers, who therefore, were given chores around the house to do, rather than being sent to the

fields to labor. Third, white people looked upon the mulatto as being superior, while the full-blooded Negroes regarded themselves as inferior and less intelligent.

"While historically the mulatto and whites assumed a status of superiority, and the black Negroes assumed a status of inferiority, one finds a rapid increase of leaders among the darker Negro," Dr. Reuter said.

Conditions of the mulatto in America are not unique, Dr. Reuter observed. "We have the same thing wherever contacts are free and frequent, in Jamaica, Cape Cod, in South Africa and in other places."

Amalgamation would definitely eliminate the present friction between the races, Dr. Reuter said he believed.

Sees 'Light-Skinned Aristocracy' In Race

book cannot be recommended to any class of readers, for, he said, it is obscene, and tends to corrupt the morals of youth. Father Curtis said he agreed with the authorities in Boston that the book should be banned.

Father Curtis is head of the department of moral theology at the Immaculate Conception Seminary in Darlington.

ATLANTA—(ANP)—There is a general tendency among Negroes to single out and maintain a "light-skinned aristocracy" in their social relations, according to Dr. Edward Byron Reuter, white, distinguished sociologist and author. Dr. Reuter, who is visiting sociology professor at Fisk university, Nashville, appeared in Atlanta during the annual sociology seminar at Atlanta university.

Catholics 'Air' Problems Of Inter-Racial Marriage

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—A discussion on inter-racial relations followed the opening session of the Catholic Forum in the C. Y. O. building in Bergen Avenue, last Thursday. A question sent from the audience to Rev. Walter W. Curtis, S. T. L., who conducted the forum, asked his opinion and that of the Roman Catholic Church in reference to intermarriage between blacks and whites.

Father Curtis replied that today seldom do blacks and whites desire to intermarry, but however, if a case should come to his attention where an inter-racial marriage was desired, he would advise the parties concerned that it was not prudent. He said that he would explain to the concerned parties the difficulties and problems of an inter-racial marriage and make them understand thoroughly the complications involved.

husband's sister in Cincinnati, but is afraid the heat would prove fatal to her. Mr. Kite has become so accustomed to the cold here that even he is afraid to come "inside."

Fears Fatal Heat

Their home consists of one room, directly on the beach floor, and faces the sea. They have the simple necessities of life. The home reflects the influence of the Eskimo women rather than the American. She is 25 years old, doesn't like "joshing," and says that could be the only reason that she would leave her husband and return to her people. She has been educated to some extent in the Eskimo schools.

Shuns Natives

I asked her how she stands with the more primitive Eskimos? She said that she mixes very little with them and they with her, but that she doesn't mind because she has her husband, whom she loves very much. From what I could observe of them, and the exchanges of endearment, I think Mr. Kite is through with Cincinnati, Ohio.

I have been invited by them to attend a spiritual meeting which will be arranged at my convenience. But I've requested them to stage an Eskimo folk dance for me instead. They are reluctant to have the natives stage this for fear of the hangover which is sometimes not so good, they say.

ology professor at Fisk university Nashville, appeared in Atlanta during the annual sociology seminar at Atlanta university Wednesday.

"Historically," said Dr. Reuter, "the mulatto has enjoyed a more favored position than has the full blood Negro."

The speaker sought to account for this fact in three ways:

In the first place, he said, all of the earlier American law codes defined the status of children in terms of the status of the American mother.

Second, the mulatto children frequently were the sons and grandsons of the owners of their mothers, who, therefore, were given chores around the house to do, rather than being sent to the fields to labor.

Third, white people looked upon the mulatto as being superior, while the full blood Negroes regarded themselves as inferior and less intelligent.

Seeking to establish the cause for the inter-mixture of races, Dr. Reuter stated that there appears to be no exception to the rule that where races come into contact they mix and inter-marry at a very rapid rate, and that the degree of this inter-mixture serves as a true index of the degree of the mobility of people.

"At present," he said, "the mixed blood people are relatively less numerous where the European people have come into contact with indigenous people. As a consequence there has been the growth of the mulatto, not simply in America but in all countries where contacts are frequent and free. In 1850, there was reported to be one mulatto in 10; while 40 years later, the proportion had jumped to one out of every five."

While historically the mulatto and whites assumed a status of superiority, and the black Negroes assumed a status of inferiority, as education and economic opportunities tend to be equalized one finds a rapid increase of leaders among the darker Negro."

Hawaiian Beauty Vies With Movie Portrayal

Rated White By Act of Congress, People Are Colored By Act of God

By FLETCHER P. MARTIN

(NNPA U. S. War Correspondent)
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HONOLULU, T. H., (By Courier)

America's first line of defense in the Pacific, Hawaii—crossroads of the blue Pacific—is as strange as it is fascinating. Of it has been said: "Hawaii—Polynesia—lands reminiscent of a lost Eden in the childhood of time; golden brown men and women with misty memories of mighty gods; the mystery of the Pacific, the riddle of dark origins in the dim antiquity of 'Kane's land of the Yellow Sea.'" Last night the faint strings of guitars coupled with throaty voices weaved in languid music that softly floated into our camp. One glance revealed brown, straight-limbed, flower-garlanded youngsters swaying in the hula. The blue night was filled with music as an oversized yellow moon peeped over Diamond Head. Rippling laughter drifted as we watched in silence.

Honolulu at Dusk

This was Honolulu at dusk. During daylight hours downtown Honolulu could well be downtown Dayton, Ohio, or Omaha, Nebraska. Its buildings, its traffic, its bustling crowds are the same. The outstanding difference is the multi-colored people. Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Caucasians, all stirring the same mold to make a people renowned for their rare beauty. Color ranges from very black to nordic white. But most of Honolulu's 423,332 population balances in between. By act of Congress Hawaiians are white; fortunately or unfortunately they're dark by an act of God.

The mixing of Caucasians and Asiatics is one among the many items of interest. Not important to these people, but in view of prevailing circumstances in many countries more familiar to us, it is quite amusing to see a white man and dusky woman playing with their copper-colored child.

Walking the busy streets, or the broad countrysides, one finds everywhere mixed couples. And seemingly the Hawaiian welcomes the white blood. Perhaps his attitude can best be seen in a simple folktale still told on the island. It concerns the beautiful Hokuokalani whose cheeks "were the color of red lehua blossoms. Her large brown eyes were like stars. Her skin was the color of polished koa." Beauty is an understatement in describing Hokuokalani.

One day a foreigner chanced to be passing the home. He at once fell in love with her. Consulting the parents on marriage, he was joyously given their blessings. These

people were overjoyed that they would get a white skinned man for a son.

Mixed Marriage

The grandparents objected to the mixed marriage. Their anger led to a consultation with the family demigod—the shark. In time Hokuokalani became pregnant. After the generally accepted labor period, the child never came and the girl normal in appearance. One night as the beautiful Hawaiian sat near the seashore combing her lustrous black hair, she felt a gentle tugging on her breast. She couldn't see the object which was causing the milk to slowly cruise from her body. Then it stopped. Hokuokalani began to cry, for she saw a tiny baby shark scurry through the sands. The demigod had taken revenge on her for marrying the white man, she had given birth unknowingly to a baby shark.

The story does not necessarily mean the mixing of Caucasian and Asiatic blood will necessarily cause an increase in the shark population. But it points out that at one time on the island there was less intermingling of Asiatics and Caucasians. As the years have flown past, the barrier more and more disappears. And in the abnormal hour, people have found logic less prevalent in normalcy. Logic to meet convenience.

Reversing the publicized inter-marriage case that happened in Australia, the story is told of an officer here who married a prized island beauty. Following the honeymoon, the bride was sent to the mainland. Despite her rare beauty, her intelligence, she was rejected by the new in-laws—too dark.

Item of Interest

Another item of interest is the countless acres of irrigated cane fields. Sugar is the most important of all territorial agricultural enterprises. The industry has kept more than 45,000 persons at work, providing them, in addition to year round employment with free houses, fuel, medical service and hospitalization. The plantations operate the schools, theaters, public utilities, commissaries.

Regardless of the economic and social conditions of Hawaii, which differ little from sections of the southland, the natural beauty of the islands remain as beautiful as Hollywood depicts. Even the thousand of military installations add to the natural beauty. Multi-colored lights, giant aircraft, seacraft, thousands of soldiers, sailors, Marines—black, white and indifferent—make for modernism against the backdrop of semi-tropical easiness.

How Troops Are Faring
How are our troops faring? In one dispatch the correspondent stated that they have got the right big toe inside the average Hawaiian's door. Those of Chinese and Japanese extraction are more cordial to Negro troops. The Portuguese are friendly. Most of the others, who can be classified as "Heinz's 57 Varieties" are indifferent. Seemingly, if the subject is anything but an American Negro, he fares all right. One example, perhaps the exception rather than the rule, points out an attitude:

Several friends and this correspondent had dinner at a downtown restaurant. After taking our seats we noticed that the waitress, kept passing us without pausing to take the order. A chair intentionally was put in her path failed to draw her attention to us. She merely pushed it aside and served several sailors who had followed us in.

After 20 minutes of waiting, we decided to again call the waitress and give the order in German. When she heard the very poor German, maybe she didn't know it was poor, she turned abruptly, seemed interested. Our immediate neighbors were taken aback. From then on, the service was superb—although our table conversation was hampered. We did notice that our little waitress had made known to the others that evidently we were foreigners—we had pointed to items on the menu and roller our r's. Hawaii—crossroads of the blue Pacific—is as strange as it is fascinating.